Table 18. Motor vehicle theft, 2001:

Number of victimizations and victimization rates on the basis of thefts per 1,000 households and of thefts per 1,000 vehicles owned, by selected household characteristics

Characteristic	Based on households			Based on vehicles owned		
	Number of households	Number of thefts	Rate per 1,000	Number of vehicles owned	Number of thefts	Rate per 1,000
Race of head of household						
All races	109,568,450	1,008,720	9.2	204,350,530	1,083,390	5.3
White	91,732,200	752,610	8.2	178,317,340	822,590	4.6
Black	13,827,190	222,530	16.1	19,142,670	225,400	11.8
Other	4,009,070	33,590	8.4	6,890,520	35,400	5.1
Age of head of household						
12-19	1,072,750	29,510	27.5	1,485,630	32,170	21.7
20-34	25,400,490	308,210	12.1	44,096,000	351,870	8.0
35-49	36,369,400	413,660	11.4	75,563,940	428,640	5.7
50-64	24,855,580	185,940	7.5	52,158,850	197,440	3.8
65 and over	21,870,230	71,400	3.3	31,046,100	73,260	2.4
Form of tenure						
Owned or being bought	73,957,330	543,460	7.3	157,310,650	574,640	3.7
Rented	35,611,120	465,270	13.1	47,039,870	508,750	10.8
Locality of residence						
Urban	31,767,270	480,600	15.1	48,297,500	503,580	10.4
Suburban	50,841,090	431,950	8.5	101,050,300	466,770	4.6
Rural	26,960,100	96,170	3.6	55,002,730	113,030	2.1

Note: Detail may not add to total shown because of rounding.
The number of thefts based on vehicles owned is equal to or higher than the corresponding figure based on households because the former includes all completed or attempted vehicle thefts, regardless of the final classification of the event; personal crimes of contact and burglary occurring in conjunction with motor vehicle thefts take precedence in determining the final classification based on the number of households.
The term "Urban" is used to denote "Central cities."
The term "Suburban" is used to denote "Outside central cities."
The term "Rural" is used to denote "Nonmetropolitan areas."